

# The Times.

Ogburn, Cole & Albright,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

An Independent and Literary Journal.

Devoted to News, Internal Improvements, Education, Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce and Trade.

VOL. I.

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## THE TIMES

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### FOR THE TIMES.

#### ACROSTIC.

REPUTEDLY DEDICATED TO MY FRIEND.

Round thee may the sunshine rest  
Of happiness and love—  
Be thy life with pleasure blest,  
Ever guarded from above.

Roses bright to strew thy path,  
Tender strains from music's lyre,  
Gifts from all that fancy bath,  
Reason's flame, Poesy's fire;

I would that all these be thine,  
Friend, possessed of gifts divine  
Free from every sin and strife,  
In joy may you pass your life.

Near thy couch may angels hover,  
Softly watch thy light dreams over,  
Take thee, when thy God shall call,  
Above, where the righteous all

Pour their notes of praise and prayer  
Like unto the heavenly air.

Evermore then may you rest,  
Safely in that Eden blest,

### FOR THE TIMES.

#### In Reply to a Wish from E. P.

A kinder wish for me, my friend,

I could not ask than thou hast made,

In vain indeed it will not be,

When in the silent tomb I'm laid.

A mind endowed with wisdom true

From heav'n exceeds all earthly wealth;

A heart made pure by love and truth,

Than costly gems from ocean's depths.

The brightest gem, or costliest pearl,

That ever decked a bough so fair,

Can ne'er obtain the precious gifts

Thou asked for in mea'n to share.

And now I ask for thee, kind friend,

Rich blessing from the fount above,

To lure thee on to virtue here,

And fill thy heart with purest love.

That when the hour of death draws near,

No dismal fear shall thrill thy breast,

And sainted spirits, from the skies,

Shall wait thee where the weary rest.

STELLA.

OAKLAND, April, 1850.

### FOR THE TIMES.

#### "Uncle Phil."

BY NAT.

Philippe Merry, or "Uncle Phil," as

every one called him, lived in a beautiful

spot. Nature and art had both combined

to render it attractive. I do not remem-

ber having seen him but once; he was

then an invalid—every spark of the youth-

ful fire that once glowed in his bosom had

long been extinguished, and he was a

stern visaged old man, with wrinkled

brow and grey eyes, that bore no trace of

having ever sparkled with mischief—

"Aunt Hannah," "his better half," was

a mild old lady; very gentle and well-bred

in her deportment. Though age had

proved no lagard in whitening the locks

placed so smoothly under her snowy cap;

yet her heart was young enough to feel in-

terested in children, and I grew marvel-

ously fond of her. My visit drew to a

close, and after I left, other things, as I

grew up, almost totally obliterated it from

memory. Chance threw me again in the

neighborhood after years of absence. Uncle Phil had "shuffled off this mortal coil," but Aunt Hannah welcomed me

with the cordiality of old. While in the

place, I learned many amusing facts con-

nected with Uncle Phil. It seems that

when young, he was up to any mischief,

regardless of consequences. He used to

seize Aunt Hannah by her then beautiful

hair and boxed her on one side of the face,

then with a "wheel and turn" Hannah

Prim," whirl her round and repeat the same on the other side. It was useless to remonstrate, she had to submit. He has been known to take a gun, go out in the field and hiding himself, shoot one of his own negroes, that he might laugh at the ludicrous contortions of the poor menial while suffering from the pain produced by the shot, which though not sufficient to produce death, was very torturing.

Uncle Phil had a daughter—the cynosure of all eyes. Of course many gentlemen visited the house as suitors for the hand of the accomplished, beautiful and wealthy Elenor Merry. Aunt Hannah, ever noted for her neatness, strove to have the parlor always in perfect order; so when company was expected, the housemaids were directed to do their best. The floor was the object of especial care (for in those primitive days carpets gave place to bare floors during the summer months.) Uncle Phil would quietly watch the process of house cleaning, until Aunt Hannah was satisfied with the "polish" the floor had received—then he would remove his boots and socks, put a coat of mud on both feet and hands and quadruped fashion enter the parlor, and after leaving traces of himself in every portion, wash and resuming his boots and socks, enter the room where Aunt Hannah was, looking as demure as if she was "sanctified." Of course there was an uproar when the mischief was discovered, but as "what is done, is done," it was necessary to go to work again.

We will relate one more freak and then cease. A traveler arrived quite weary at Uncle Phil's residence late one winter evening and solicited lodgings for the night. Uncle Phil, being a keen judge of human nature, soon formed a pretty just conception of the "metal" of which the fatigued man was made. "You can remain with us to-night, sir," said he; "but it is a source of regret that the only unoccupied chamber is a haunted one." The way-worn one, being unfortunately superstitious, disliked this intelligence very much; but tired nature plead so earnestly for rest that he concluded to accept even this. After supper, the interim between that and bed time, was taken up in the relation of "marvelous occurrences," "unaccountable noises," &c. The clock having "told the hour for retiring;" the guest bade "good night" to the host and entered his apartment. Several suspicious glances were cast round the rooms, but after preparing himself, he went tremblingly to bed. All seemed quiet—no spirit appeared, and he worn out, at length sought repose in "fired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." Just as he had arrived at that blissful period, when the sense seem hovering midway between earth and the dream-land, a sound is borne to his ear—startled, he half rises in bed—it is the sound of an approaching bell, accompanied by foot-steps—his door opens and he beholds, what to his distracted imagination, appears a large, white, horned object. Trembling in every joint, he gathers the bed-clothing close under his chin and peers through the darkness at the hideous object. Oh horror! it makes a spring and leaps quite over him, to the other side of the bed—with a squal of terror the man bounded out of the bed and flew down stairs, when he found a door, purposely left open—out went, nor slackened his pace until he arrived at a neighbor's house. His loud knocking aroused the inmates, who wondered at seeing a man at the door in a state of almost perfect nudity and with great drops of perspiration standing out on his forehead, at that late hour, when the weather was piercing cold.

He told his story and the kind hearted ones guessing the truth admitted him.—Being carried into a room, which he was assured was never haunted, he slept as quietly as might be expected during the remainder of the night. The next morning he sent for his clothes, but could not be induced to return. The joke was too good—it soon "leaked out" that Uncle Phil, after waiting until "the mystic hour when spirits walk," had dressed himself in a rather curious manner, and being quite active had made the leap which caused the sudden exit of his visitor.

SUFFOLK, Va.

A PROMISE.—A promise should be given with caution and kept with care. A promise should be made by the heart and remembered by the head. A promise is the offspring of the intention, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise and its performance should, like the scales

of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred. A promise neglected is an untruth told. A promise attended to is a debt settled.

Of riches, as of every thing else, the hope is more than the enjoyment; while we consider them as the means to be used at some future time for the attainment of wealth. One of the greatest orators and statesmen, that ever spoke in the halls of our national congress, was once a poor boy toiling on his father's farm. But nature had given him a most powerful mind, and by his persevering energy, he overcame every obstacle and attained to such a degree of eminence, that he was honored and admired in every part of his own, and also in foreign lands. Some of the greatest and best men who have ever lived were once in humble circumstances, but a kind Providence smiled propitiously upon them and they emerged from poverty and obscurity, and took their position among the most distinguished men of the age.

The vicissitudes of human affairs are apparent in nations, as well as in individuals. Europe has repeatedly been convulsed, from centre to circumference, with civil, religious and political revolutions. One empire or kingdom has assumed the ascendancy only to be shortly succeeded by another; and in the terrible conflict that has recently been terminated, and the treaty that has just been signed, it is impossible to determine how much real advantage has been gained, or how permanent a peace has been secured, except as we are able to judge from the past history of those nations. But we need not go

Eastern lands to find evidences of change. Look at our own America, and remember what she was a little more than a century ago, when the red-man held undisputed sway over these extensive forests, pursuing the reapers forth to gather in the abundant harvest; then the hopes of the husbandman are realized, and he is rewarded for his labors: then too the falling leaf and fading flower remind us of the shortness of our life, and the white frost tell us of the silver frosts of age that will soon cover our heads. Winter next succeeds, when the forests look barren and desolate, the fields are covered with snow, the birds retire to a warmer clime, and the farmer finds leisure for intellectual pursuits. No one ought to complain of the season of the year, for the benevolent Creator has made that arrangement which is best adapted to our physical and mental arrangement. We should not be satisfied with perpetual summer, nor with one continued winter. Life would then be too monotonous, and we should long for some variation.

Besides the changes of the seasons there are vicissitudes in our daily affairs,—some of which are unpleasant, and others more agreeable. We live in an age when mankind are growing more deceitful; and we occasionally find those, whom we considered our warmest friends, doing all in their power to injure us or our reputation. To-day they fawn around us with winning ways and fascinating smiles, and seem ready to encourage and assist; to-morrow, for some unknown or trivial cause, they turn away in silent contempt or engage in open abuse. At one time they congratulate us on our prosperity; at another they rejoice in our disappointment. The longer we live, the more are we convinced that it is unwise to be influenced by those who make the greatest pretensions to friendship. Pure and lasting affection is manifest in acts of quiet unpretending kindness; it flows on in a steady current like the deep majestic river, silently, yet gloriously, moving onward to the ocean; while that which is insincere may be compared to the mountain rivulet, now foaming and dashing over the rocks, and then secretly winding through the meadow.

There are changes constantly occurring in the circle of our acquaintances. We guess at the truth admitted him.—Being carried into a room, which he was assured was never haunted, he slept as quietly as might be expected during the remainder of the night. The next morning he sent for his clothes, but could not be induced to return. The joke was too good—it soon "leaked out" that Uncle Phil, after waiting until "the mystic hour when spirits walk," had dressed himself in a rather curious manner, and being quite active had made the leap which caused the sudden exit of his visitor.

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high post of honor, whence his power is felt throughout the nation. A man, who was once an American school-master, afterwards wore the crown of France; and he who now rules as Emperor of that nation was once an exile on this Western continent.

One of the greatest orators and statesmen, that ever spoke in the halls of our national congress, was once a poor boy toiling on his father's farm. But nature had given him a most powerful mind, and by his persevering energy, he overcame every obstacle and attained to such a degree of eminence, that he was honored and admired in every part of his own, and also in foreign lands. Some of the greatest and best men who have ever lived were once in humble circumstances, but a kind Providence smiled propitiously upon them and they emerged from poverty and obscurity, and took their position among the most distinguished men of the age.

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Her arms, largely developed, were with the Mo-  
yumas. Her hair, about six months be-  
fore it black—using  
the bark of the Meskeet  
trees old when ta-  
ken, make her sixteen  
years old when fully developed

at maturity.  
The fort have clubbed  
together a sum sufficient for her, and  
furnishing such articles as necessary,  
have placed her in charge of a female  
residing there, and where every care and  
attention will be paid to all her wants, and  
until any relations or friends may come  
forward to relieve the poor girl from her  
present dependent position, and endeavor  
to wean her from all savage taste or desire  
to return to Indian life. I hope that some  
of our philanthropic San Francisco ladies  
will offer their services to either provide a  
home for her, or use their influence in  
procuring her admission to the Orphan  
Asylum.

Yours most truly,

JOS. A. FORT,  
Pacific Ex. Co.'s Messenger, Southern  
Coast.

It is but justice to add that great praise  
is due the officers at the fort for the prompt  
manner in which they came forward and  
paid the ransom, and contributed money,  
clothing, etc., to Miss Oatman.

J. A. FORT.

Sentence of Sewell.

The judicial ceremony of passing sentence  
of death upon Riddick Sewell, con-  
victed at the previous term of Perquinian  
Superior Court, (whither the case had  
been removed) of the murder of a negro  
woman in this county some twelve months  
since, was performed by His Honor, Judge  
Mauly, at Hertford, last week. The pris-  
oner had suffered so severely from the frost  
during the intense weather of last winter  
that he had to be assisted into the Court  
house. Except as to feet, he appeared to  
be in fine bodily condition.

After going through some necessary  
preliminaries, his Honor addressed the  
prisoner and asked if he had anything to say  
why sentence of death should not be  
passed upon him. Amid the breathless  
silence of a large and eager assemblage,  
Sewell arose and addressed the Court with  
the perfect composure for perhaps half an hour.  
He stoutly asserted his ignorance of  
every thing connected with the murder—  
knew nothing of it until he had been ar-  
rested—if he committed the deed he was  
crazy and knew nothing about it—earnest-  
ly besought the Judge to take off his right  
arm, pluck out his right eye, send him out  
of the country, but spare his life—told his  
Honor that if he would look over his books,  
he would find precedents for this, and cited  
two cases as authority—referred to the  
hard swearing of the witness against him,  
and charged those who captured him with  
having robbed him, &c. His speech was  
very disconnected, but indicated a tenacious  
hope of life which nothing could baulch.

At the conclusion of his address, his  
Honor, first disabusing the prisoner's mind  
as to his power to pardon him or to com-  
mute his punishment, proceeded to pro-  
nounce the sentence of the law. In a most  
earnest and fervid manner, he implored  
the prisoner to prepare himself for  
that doom that awaited him—assured him  
that there was scarcely a possibility of Ex-  
ecutive clemency—and that the intervening  
time between sentence and execution  
should be assiduously employed in making  
his peace with his God. The Judge's re-  
marks were touching and impressive in  
the extreme. He concluded by sentence-  
ing the prisoner to be hung on Friday, the  
2d of May.—Elizabeth City Pioneer.

GEORGIA AND THE RAILROADS.—Georgia  
is nearly chequered by railroads, and  
yet she stands before the world with a debt  
of only two millions six hundred and twenty-  
four thousand two hundred and twenty-  
one dollars against her on the balance sheet.  
No other State in the Union can point to  
the same amount of works of internal im-  
provement, and show so small an indebted-  
ness.

It is said that Secretary Dobbin will  
soon take a trip to Florida and Havana for  
the benefit of his health. We fear that there  
is some mistake about this. The Hon.  
Secretary is so much devoted to the ef-  
ficient discharge of the duties of his office  
that he is too negligent of his own health.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The 40th  
annual Convention of the Episcopal  
Church in North Carolina, will meet in  
Washington, N. C., on Wednesday the  
21st of May.

The trial of the Everett and Price,  
for the murderous assault upon Patrick  
McGowan, Mail Agent on the Raleigh and  
Gaston Railroad, at Weldon, in March,  
1855, took place at Halifax Superior Court,  
on Tuesday last. Judge Person presided  
for the State, Mr. Attorney General  
Bachelor; for the defendants, Messrs.  
Moore and Coniglani. Verdict guilty as  
to the Everett—Price discharged. Sen-  
tenced each six months' imprisonment  
on the chin, and bears

Good News for Farmers.

The farmers of Virginia and North Caro-  
lina will be rejoiced to learn that a recent  
discovery has brought to light several is-  
lands in the Pacific Ocean covered with a  
heavy deposit of ammoniated Guano, and  
that A. G. Benson, Esq., as President, and  
B. H. Howell, Esq., as Vice President, have  
taken the proper steps to maintain possession  
of the same. The islands are uninhabited, more than five hundred miles  
from the main land and more than two  
hundred miles from any adjacent island.  
There can be no doubt as to the real dis-  
covery of these islands. The fact is attested  
by the affidavits of respectable gentle-  
men, and these affidavits are of record in  
the Navy Department. The President of  
the United States having been petitioned  
by the trustees to recognize their rights to  
the guano on those islands, and to send one  
of the United States vessels of war attached  
to the Pacific Squadron, for the protection  
of those rights, on the 20th October, 1855, Secretary Dobbins sent an order to  
Commodore Mervin, commanding the sloop  
at San Francisco, to dispatch a vessel to  
the island, with a view of ascertaining  
the correctness of the information, of pro-  
tecting our citizens in their rights, and of  
taking care of the interests of our country,  
and reporting to the department as early as  
practicable. Information has been received,  
that on the 18th of January last, the United States Razoo Independence, Com-  
modore Mervin himself in command, with  
the company's agent on board, left San  
Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands, direct  
to the Guano Islands. The report of this  
expedition will give an official stamp to this office, as a specimen, from deposits recently discov-  
ered in Buckingham county, about four  
miles from Farmville, and directly upon  
the Farmville and Buckingham Plank  
Road. Messrs. Dally and Seay, we learn,  
have already taken about fifty bushels of  
superior coal from the beds, and consumers  
pronounce it of the finest quality. It is  
highly bituminous, of the variety we are  
accustomed to call "soft coal."—The veins  
are frequent and as far as the present ex-  
plorations show, vary from two to eight  
feet in thickness. We trust that this coal  
will be extensively worked, not only for  
the benefit of Farmville and the immediate  
neighborhood, but that it may be the  
means of relieving the people of Lynch-  
burg, in a measure, of the enormous taxa-  
tion imposed upon them by the article of  
fuel.—Lynchburg Virginian.

BARNUM'S MASTERPIECE.—Barnum has  
performed many wonders, but the greatest  
of all is the following: It consists in nothing  
less than passing down the Niagara  
cataract in a vessel constructed for this  
purpose. The ball is a vessel of gutta  
percha, thirty feet in diameter supported  
in the interior by hoops, rings of steel,  
and wood. Strings of gutta percha, com-  
ing from four points of the rings, meet  
in the centre of the sphere, where they are  
fixed to a coat of mail of the same material.  
This is so fixed that a man buckled in it,  
hangs supported by the four strings, safe  
in the middle of the ball. At the lower  
end of the ball, where the lower part of  
the mail is directed, some lead is put, so  
that swimming in the water the head side  
will be turned upwards.—In this upper  
part there is a hole which may be opened  
by the person in the interior. The ball is  
so strong as to sustain, without danger,  
the shock of the fall. On account of its  
size it cannot sink, nor can the person  
buckled in the coat of mail suffer any harm  
from the violence of the fall. As soon as  
the ball, after its fall, has found its center  
of gravity, its inhabitant unbuckles him-  
self, opens the flap, and gets out of the  
hole, waving the United States colors under  
the applause of some 50,000 or 100,-  
000 spectators, whom Barnum intends to  
assemble, one dollar each, upon the occasion  
of his first performance.—From every  
such performance a gain of \$20,000 or  
\$30,000 is to be counted on, since from  
all parts of the Union spectators will flock  
to the cataract of Niagara. Barnum is  
about to make an experiment with a dog.  
If that animal arrives all right below, a  
nigger will be engaged for the next ex-  
periment.—If that one arrives equally safe,  
the Yankee undertakes the first serious  
passage himself.

The Legislature of Georgia has  
passed an act to define the liabilities of the  
husband for the debts of the wife, and to  
define the liabilities of property received  
through the wife for the debts of the husband  
existing at the time of marriage. It  
provides that hereafter when persons  
intermarry, the husband shall not be  
liable for the debts of the wife further  
than the property received through the  
wife shall satisfy, and that the property  
received by the husband through the wife  
shall in no case be liable for the debts,  
defaults or contracts of the husband exist-  
ing at the time of the marriage.—Several  
other states have looked into and secured  
woman's rights in this important partic-  
ular.

LIBEL SUIT.—On Wednesday, M. M.  
Ballou, Proprietor of Ballou's Pictorial, of  
Boston, was arrested at the suit of Frank  
Leslie, the Proprietor of Leslie's Illustrated  
newspaper, and appeared before Judge  
Woodruff, of the Superior Court, and gave  
 bail in \$3,000 in answer to the change of  
libel.

The action is based upon the alleged  
serving of an anonymous note by the  
defendant to the firm of James T. Derrick-  
son & Co., paper manufacturers, tending  
to injure the credit of plaintiff with the  
above firm. Damages laid at \$22,000.—  
N. Y. Times.

MONUMENT TO A CONDUCTOR.—On  
Wednesday last, a monument of Italian  
marble, nine feet high, costing \$350, was  
raised in Albemarle to the memory of Wil-  
liam A. Moody, late conductor on the Central  
Railroad, who was accidentally crushed  
to death at Gordonsville, in July last.

CHURCH STATISTICS.—The general  
minutes for 1855-'56 of all the Conferences  
of the M. E. Church, South, twenty-  
three in number, are now completed, and  
will soon be issued from the publishing  
house, at Nashville, Tenn.

The returns show the following results,  
in totals, with reference to the preceding  
reports:

	INCREASE
Travelling preachers.....	2,078 136
Superannuated preachers.....	151 29
Local preachers.....	4,028 18,851
White mem. & probationers.....	447,372 18,581
Coloed mem. & probationers.....	170,159 5,566
Indian members.....	3,513 *144
Decrease.....	*Decrease.
Total membership.....	627,992 24,680

The total increase reported is 27,602,  
which is reduced by decrease in five con-  
ferences to the net increase 24,680, as  
above given.

The largest white membership reported  
is for the Georgia Conference, 44,252; the  
largest colored membership, South Caro-  
lina Conference, 37,933; and the largest  
membership generally, South Carolina,  
76,905.

NEW COAL FIELD DISCOVERED.—A  
box of coal has been sent to this office, as  
a specimen, from deposits recently discov-  
ered in Buckingham county, about four  
miles from Farmville, and directly upon  
the Farmville and Buckingham Plank  
Road. Messrs. Dally and Seay, we learn,  
have already taken about fifty bushels of  
superior coal from the beds, and consumers  
pronounce it of the finest quality. It is  
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the benefit of Farmville and the immediate  
neighborhood, but that it may be the  
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burg, in a measure, of the enormous taxa-  
tion imposed upon them by the article of  
fuel.—Lynchburg Virginian.

JACOB HARWOOD.—Jacob the slave who murdered Mr. E. E. Harwood, was executed on Monday, the 21st inst. He had made, a few days previous to his execution, a desperate effort to escape. He took up the earth of the jail, and finding beneath it several long bars of iron, which supported the brick, broke, with one of them, the chain with which he was confined to the floor. All this he did whilst the guard were at supper, and then stationed himself, with one of the bars, at the door. When the guard returned, two of them—Messrs. New and Blaton—went into his apartment to carry him some water, which he had previously asked for. As Mr. New entered, the negro struck him on the head, knocking him down and depriving him of his senses for a minute. He then struck at Mr. B., who warded off the blow and shot him in the hand. He succeeded, however, in getting out and ran some twenty yards to a fence, where Mr. B. caught him. This circumstance, together with the brutality of the murderer he had committed, drew a large concourse of persons to his execution. He evinced no sign of repentance, but confessed that he had killed Mr. H., and had contemplated it for three days. He died in about ten minutes after the wagon was driven from under him. We have never seen a wretch so steeped in crime, so utterly callous and careless as to his fate.

There is a woman in the same jail, under  
sentence of death, for burning a dwelling  
house. Her execution will take place on  
the 20th of June.

The Celebration of laying the Cor-  
ner Stone of York Collegiate Institute,  
will take place on the 14th of May prox.  
A. M. Bogle, Esq., has been selected to  
deliver the Address upon the occasion,  
and Rev. Prof. Brantly York to preach  
the Sermon.

At night the occasion will also be cele-  
brated by the two Literary Societies.

We saw a letter yesterday from a gentle-  
man connected with the ATLANTIC &  
NORTH CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD, in which  
he speaks of the rapid progress of the work.  
Four and a half miles are laid from New-  
berne, and the grading and other work is  
advancing satisfactorily. Mr. Maxwell  
Huston, of this place, has received the  
contract for the buildings of the Company to  
be located at Newbern. We trust that the  
job may yield him a fair profit.

W. J. Journal.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A corre-  
spondent in Virginia, says the Dayton Em-  
pire, writes us that while some hands em-  
ployed by Mr. Wm. Keavons were dig-  
ging out a cellar in Botetourt county, Va.,  
about four miles from Buchanan, they  
came upon a quantity of coin, consisting  
of some eight pieces, in an iron box about  
fourteen inches square. The coin was lar-  
ger than a dollar, and the inscription in a  
language wholly unknown to any person  
in the vicinity. Upon digging down sixteen  
inches lower, they came to a quantity of iron implements of singular and hereto-  
fore unseen shape. Several scientific  
gentlemen have examined into the matter,  
and have come to the conclusion that the  
coins, together with the various other curiosities,  
must have been placed there at an early date, and before the settlement of  
this country.

MR. DALLAS.—It is fortunate for our  
country that, in the present state of our  
relations with Great Britain, we have a  
Minister at the British Court possessing  
the diplomatic experience and even temper  
of Mr. Dallas. From this single line of wire, has  
been thrown across the gulf, through  
which the Niagara runs its course to the  
Lake, a suspension bridge capable of sus-  
taining the heaviest trains running on  
our railways.

DROWNED IN CHURCH.—A few days  
since a little son of Mr. Bower was drowned  
in Memphis, Tenn., by falling in the  
immersion pool of the Baptist Church.

To many of our readers it must be a great  
relief to know that Pulmonary Consumption can  
permanently cured in many cases by the  
Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wistar—that  
such cures have been effected beyond a doubt.

SUICIDE.—A man named Bird, who  
was arrested lately at Sumpter, S. C. for  
negro stealing, has committed suicide.

AN OLD ONE.—A statement, copied  
from a German newspaper, says that on the  
22d of March last, some well-diggers in  
Mayence excavated a part of a printing  
press, bearing the letters J. G. and the  
figures 1441. The initials are supposed  
to be those of Johannes Gutenberg, while  
the figures indicate that the press must be  
at least 415 years old. What a crowd of  
reflections pass through one's mind on con-  
templating the history of that press! What  
a contrast between the past and present!

When that press was built it was regarded  
as an instrument of the devil! While in  
our day it is viewed as an agent of Providence  
for the cultivation, civilization, and  
christianization of the human family! Could  
that press, without the aid of man, speak its own history, what interesting facts  
it would be able to relate of the progress  
of literature, the rise and fall of nations,  
and other facts in morals and religion, in  
which mankind generally take an interest?

A DESPERATE NEGRO.—The following  
account is given of the execution of a  
desperate negro in Charles City county,  
Va. for the crime of murder:

Jacob, the slave who murdered Mr. E. E.  
Harwood, was executed on Monday, the 21st inst.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the  
31st ult., says: "At Nicomedia a collision  
had taken place between the Turks and  
Christians. The latter, assisted by the  
English who were there, made an attempt  
after the publication of the 'Hatti Hen  
mayon' to place bells in their churches.  
Immediately upon the demonstration the  
Turks made an indiscriminate attack upon  
all Christians, not excepting the English.  
Thirty of the Christians were killed or  
wounded; but the English, in desperation,  
laid hands upon the Governor, and  
together with some two hundred Turks  
besides, despatched him to Constantinople."

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—  
The first Presbyterian church in America,  
was organized in Philadelphia about the  
year 1598. Its first pastor was the Rev.  
Jedediah Andrews, who continued to ex-  
ercise his ministry in the charge until his  
death in 1747. The first Presbytery was  
organized under the name of the Presby-  
tery of Philadelphia, about the year 1705,  
and the first person licensed and ordained  
by this body to preach was Mr. John Boyd,  
in the following year. The first synod was  
formed in Philadelphia in 1717. The first  
general assembly was held in Philadelphia  
in 1779, and was composed of four synods  
and sixteen presbyteries.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK  
ROAD.—The Annual Meeting of the Stock-  
holders in this Company was held in this  
town on Friday last. Jonathan Worth,  
Esq. presided, with Mr. John M. Rose as  
Secretary. The State Stock was repre-  
sented by Daniel McDiarmid, Esq.

From the Report of the President and  
Directors we learn that the Tolls collected  
during the past year amounted to \$20,  
709.97, against \$26,796 73 for the previous  
year. This reduction of \$6,086 76,  
is accounted for by such considerations as  
lead to a belief that it will prove but tem-  
porary, and that the next year's receipts  
will be larger.

The Repair account for the year amounts  
to \$8,594 02, a larger amount than the  
Board suppose will be required for the en-  
suing year.

No dividend has been declared, because,  
in the construction of Branches as feeders  
to the main road, about \$12,000 have been  
expended beyond the capital stock, and the  
surplus profits of this year have been  
devoted to the payment of this sum of  
\$32,000. There is, however, a Reserved  
Fund of upwards of \$4,000.

Nathan A. Stedman, Esq. was re-elected  
President; and Messrs. J. Kyle, Ben-  
bow, F. Fries, John Worth, J. H. Cook,  
and Jas. F. Marsh, Directors.

The Board subsequently re-elected John  
M. Rose as Secretary, at a salary of \$400  
instead of \$300, and S. W. Tillington as  
Treasurer, at a salary of \$150, instead of  
\$200.

The Board also appointed Jonathan  
Worth, Esq. General Superintendent of the  
Road, with a salary of \$1000. Experience  
has shown that such an officer is indispens-  
able; and the Company is fortunate in secur-  
ing, at so reasonable a salary, the services of a gentleman of such high char-  
acter and thorough qualifications as Mr.  
Worth.—Fay. Observer.

# THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1856.

## Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

**BOB W. Hunter** is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY:**—The Sunday School connected with the Methodist Church in this place, will hold its anniversary exercises to-day, 1st May. All persons connected with the school, parents, teachers and scholars, will hold a social meeting in the basement of the Church on the afternoon, and at night Prof. Blake, of G. F. College, will deliver the anniversary address in the Church, at which time the citizens are all respectfully invited to attend.

## The Canvass.

We notice in the last *Asheville Spectator*, that Mr. Gilmer has published a list of appointments in the Western District, and will commence the canvass immediately.

We learn that Gov. Bragg has consented to join Mr. Gilmer at this place and proceed with him to fill the above appointments.

The opening speech is to be at Murphy, Cherokee, and then comes the

**tug of war—Greek meets Greek!**

Murphy,	Thursday,	8th May.
Franklin,	Saturday,	10th "
Webster,	Monday,	12th "
Waynesville,	Tuesday,	13th "
Hendersonville,	Thursday,	15th "
Asheville,	Saturday,	17th "
Marshall,	Monday,	19th "
Kelsey's Store,	Tuesday,	20th "
Barnsville,	Wednesday,	21st "
Marion,	Friday,	23d "
Rutherfordton,	Monday,	26th "

**American Tract Society.** Mr. Cross, the general agent for this society in Virginia and North Carolina, has favored the citizens of Greensboro with a visit during the past week, and delivered several lectures on its rise and progress.

His accounts of the destitution of the country are truly lamentable; but it being the especial business of Colporteurs, to hunt up the destitute, they are doing works of marvelous good. We know of no benevolent cause more worthy of support than this, and are glad to learn that Mr. Cross obtained several hundred dollars in this place. In fact, it would not be very hard to establish the point, that this is not only a benevolent cause, but one in which the business man may take an interest from merely pecuniary motives. The more enlightened the community, the more business is done, and more prosperous is trade, which always increases the value of property.

**SENTENCED:**—Judge Dick passed sentence last week upon Peter Johnson, the Supreme Court having sustained the decision of the lower Court given last Fall. He is to be hanged on Friday 6 June next.

**BRANDED:**—During the winter a slave, belonging to Dr. Robert Lindsay of High Point, was killed. Two slaves, belonging to Geo. Mendenhall, Esqr. of Jamestown, were tried last week. We did not hear the evidence, but understand that one was acquitted and the other branded.

**SODA WATER:**—The season is fast approaching for the demand of this delightful beverage. And it is with much pleasure we recommend the new Fount just purchased and put into operation by W. C. Porter, druggist. The water drawn from some Founts is healthy, on account of the metallic poison. But this is something new; it is lined with porcelain, which protects the water from the metal, and keeps it perfectly pure. Call and get a drink of this delightful beverage, so refreshing on a thirsty summer day. See the advertisement.

**New York Money Market.** The market is well supplied with money, but higher rates are demanded and paid on Western and Southern securities. First class paper is more abundant; the merchants of the city have heavy payments to make between now and June, and their finances will continue snug till then, after which it may confidently be predicted that the stock market will become very inflated, and the spirit of speculation will rage in the dog days. In foreign exchange the market is active at 9@9 5-8.

**Mr. BUCHANAN:**—A late steamer has brought over our ex-Minister from England. His reception in the United States was made with great enthusiasm. The Board of Trade of Philadelphia, and the leading citizens of that metropolis, all joined in a spontaneous tribute to a distinguished statesman, and a favorite son of Pennsylvania. Mr. Buchanan is one of the most prominent candidates for the Cincinnati Convention.

**CALDER HOUSE:**—Our enterprising friend, J. W. Gamble, of Charleston, S. C., has changed the name of the "Planter's Hotel" to the above title. North Carolinians visiting Charleston should call at the Calder House, which, we assure them, is inferior to none in the city.

**THE PROPOSED NATIONAL FOUNDRY:**—The Raleigh Standard says,—

"We learn that Professor Emmons, State Geologist, who is now in this City, will take the earliest opportunity to lay before the Military Committee of the House his opinions—the results of personal observation and scientific knowledge—as to the suitableness in every respect of the location proposed for this Foundry."

We have received a note from O. Churchill, requesting us to say that he has held a protracted meeting at Cedar Falls' Baptist Church, Randolph county, which resulted in the addition of thirty members to the Church. They are all to be baptised on the first Sunday in May at 10 o'clock A. M.

## Bituminous Coal in North Carolina.

A few weeks since we published a statement that the Egypt Coal company, on Deep River, had shipped a load of this Coal to New York for the purpose of testing its qualities. We are glad to learn that these experiments have proved entirely successful, as will be seen by the following notice from the N. Y. Morning Express.

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## Battle for the Tract Society.

The Abolitionists of the North seem to be making strenuous efforts to gain the influence of this Society, to aid by its books and tracks, which penetrate every part of the world, in disseminating their abominable and hypocritical doctrines on the subject of slavery. That there is danger, will be seen by the following extract from the New York *Express*, which paper has been fighting strongly against their encroachments. We call attention to this, not to dissuade any Southern man from further contributions to the Society, but in order that some steps may be taken, which will render this abolition move unavailable for all time to come. But to the extract:

For months, and months, the Abolitionists of the North have been organizing to lay hold of the American Tract Society, and to convert that great battery against us, into a North American battery to knock over South American institutions and States. The contest is one of twenty times the moral importance of that in Kansas,—but it makes, outside of the churches, but very little noise.

The Independent, the Congregational organ of the Abolitionists, thus draws up for the assault:

"Members of the Society from abroad should be careful to be at the place of meeting in good season. The room in which the meeting is held is small, and would be easy to fill it with pro-slavery members residing in New York. If members from the country wish to exercise the right of speech and of voting, they must be at 150 Nassau Street, before 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 7th of May."

Which being interpreted, signifies "Our anti-slavery friends should be careful to pack the meeting, and we'll show them how it can be done."

From the following official card it may be seen who have the right to vote:

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.**—As inquiries have been made by Life Members in different parts of the country respecting their privilege of voting for the officers at the annual meeting of the Society, the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary deemed it proper to state that every person who has been made a Life-Member of the Society by the payment of \$20, at one time, is entitled to vote at its meetings.

The Constitution requires that at the annual meeting of the Society a Board, consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Auditors and thirty-six Directors, shall be chosen." The Board of Directors, with the Life Directors, "elect by ballot a Publishing, a Distributing, and a Finance Committee," "the members of which three Committees constitute an Executive Committee to conduct the business of the Society." Thus the entire responsibility, as well as the privilege of these elections devolves upon the society at large.

The Directors vote with the Board of Officers, and only the Directors vote in the Board for the Executive Committee.

The thirty-first Anniversary of the Society will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, May 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Society will meet at 9 o'clock, one hour previous, at the Society's House, 150 Nassau street, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business; and on the adjournment of the business meeting, the Board will meet for the election of the Executive Committee.

There is a freshness about this book that is truly delightful. There is nothing commonplace. The author has marked out for herself a new field, and treated her subject with consummate ability. The interest is unflagging, to the end; and we feel, when we have done, that this is the advent in literature of one who will make her mark and take her stand among the most gifted authors of the day.

**DREADFUL COLLISION.—A Steamer Sink—Supposed Loss of Eighty-eight Persons.**—The iron screw steamship Minho, of Barcelona, Captain G. Marquillas, which was on her way from Barcelona, Valencia, and Malaga, to Cadiz and Liverpool, came in collision on the 28th March, off Tarifa, with the British sailing transport Minden, which left Gibraltar the previous day. The steamer, which was going forward to the rate of ten knots an hour, sank in five minutes after she struck, and eighty-eight persons, it is feared, met a watery grave. Capt. Marquillas is supposed to have gone down with the vessel. There were on board the steamer 115 persons, including the crew. Twenty-one only have been saved, of whom 17 belong to the crew. They were picked up and brought to Gibraltar by the Minden.

There is always something exciting in pictures to the young mind, and a judicious selection in books intended for children, meets with a happy effect. In this respect, the publishers of this new Primer have been most successful. The book contains about fifty pages and is most ingeniously gotten up. The reading lessons are very easy and inculcate good precepts for the young. Let teachers try the book.

**WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY CURES BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.**—From the Boston Evening Traveller, Jan. 6.

"It is perhaps but a simple act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry for us to say, that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us favorably. One of the proprietors of the *Traveler* was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months' continuance, by the use of this Balm, and several of our friends and acquaintances, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

**MARRIED.**

Near Jamestown, on 22 of April ult. by J. Welch Esqr. Mr. DAVID H. IDOL, of Davidson county, to Miss MARY DAVIS, of Guilford.

**DAMAGES ON BILLS.**—The damages on Bills of Exchange, negotiated in North Carolina, payable in other States, and returned under protest, are uniformly 3 per cent.

**FOREIGN BILLS.**—The damage on USURY LAWS.—A forfeiture of the principal and interest; and if usurious interest is collected, liability to pay double the amount of principal and interest paid—one half of the amount recovered for the use of the State, the other half for the claimant.

**3. DAMAGES ON BILLS.**—The damages on Bills of Exchange, negotiated in North Carolina, payable in other States, and returned under protest, are uniformly 3 per cent.

**4. FOREIGN BILLS.**—The damage on Foreign Bills of Exchange, returned under protest, are as follows:

1. Bills payable in any part of North America except the North-west coast and the West Indies, ten per cent.

2. Bills payable in Madeira, the Canaries, the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, Europe and South America, 15 per cent.

3. Bills payable elsewhere, 20 per cent.

**5. SIGHT BILLS.**—By virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed in January, 1846, grace is allowed on Bills at sight, unless there is a stipulation to the contrary. Prior to that date, the usage was not to allow grace on such Bills.

**THE PROGRESS OF CRIME.**—An official publication of the Pension Bureau discloses the melancholy fact that the forging and counterfeiting of certificates or warrants for bounty land covers already upwards of

"Great fire at Nashville Inn—Courthouse and stores—loss nearly \$300,000!!!

We condense from our exchanges the following account of this great fire, which originated before the dawn of day on Sunday morning the 20th April, in the basement of the Nashville Inn.

A strong wind was blowing from the North—the flames were driven rapidly through the house—the building was soon in flames—there was scarce the opportunity of escape to the inmates—large masses of flame fell on the Courthouse, which also joined the configuration. The warehouse of H. & B. Douglass, occupied by Hugh Douglass, also soon took fire. The stones of H. D. Seville, druggist, Strickler & Ellis and Gardner & Shepard, on the square soon followed. But the flames were here coming to the lofty brick wall of Morgan & Co.'s store, and being also arrested by the division wall of Evans & Co., were finally brought under subjection, and its ravages ultimately arrested. Mr. Douglass lost nearly all his stock of dry goods; many of the boarders in the Nashville Inn, escaped only with their clothing, and Gov. Johnson in his effort to save a lady, who appealed to him for help, lost \$1,200, which had been deposited under his pillow.

The records of the County Court prior to 1810, being in a room to themselves, are destroyed, and one desk containing all the books and papers, receipts, &c., of the Court of Chancery for 10 years, and the private papers of the late Clerk and Master, to the value of \$150,000 were destroyed.

The whole loss is estimated at \$280,000, insurance \$171,000.

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The Directors vote with the Board of Officers, and only the

have been forgotten by others made by

The commandant thyself; but

grave.

1. Refusing

and not pay-

any of the

Making the price of a LOAF

PLACE.

Reading the manuscript in the

composer's hand.

Sending abusive letters to the editor.

E. C.

HOW TO SQUARE THE CIRCLE.—Eureka!

The circle is squared, vide:—

If you take

a silver wire twelve inches and a quarter long, the quarter being allowed to unite

the two ends, you have a circular wire

exactly twelve inches; and if this wire is

made to form a true square each of its

sides will be equal to nine square inches.

Now, if the same wire is allowed to assume

the true circle, it is evident that the area

of the circle will be the same as it was in

the square.

For instance, if a wall be

built around a city and it is found to be

twelve miles round, the area of that city

is nine square miles. Therefore the

square of any circle is equal to one-fourth

of the length of its own circumference.

—London Court Journal.

EBENEZER.

EBENEZER thinks that rubbing snuff is fully as

bad as drinking whiskey, and that he

should even catch his wife rubbing he'd

be sure to liquor (lick her).

He also says that when a drinking character

loses his bottle, it puts him out of

humor; but if he should find it again,

he immediately recovers his spirits.

EBENEZER may stand down.

Physical Recreation.

An Italian gentleman, who recently

made the tour of the United States, said,

on his return, that he would not live there

to be owner of them, adding:—“What an

unhappy people if their faces express their

feelings! I never saw a man in the street

that didn't seem unhappy, and walked as

if driven; nor scarcely a woman in the

house without a care-worn and figety air.”

A little exaggeration is one of the privi-

leges accorded to travellers from time im-

memorial; but there is, nevertheless, a great

truth in the above description of the

Americans, as a people, than we are at all

times willing to admit. Perpetually ab-

sorbed in business, with our mental facul-

ties constantly on the stretch; with notes

to meet; money to collect, and projects

to carry out, we exhaust the powers of

life by overstraining them, and only think

of relaxation when it becomes too late to

reap much benefit from the change. The

freest nation in the world, we are yet the

most fettered. Bending all our energies

to the one object of making money, we

reject salutary-recreation as interfering

with more important duties, and toil on,

tortured by anxieties of our own creating.

Though too frequently troubled with

dyspepsia in some one or other of its pro-

tem forms, and otherwise nervous, excita-

ble and restless, we never seek that repose

and relaxation which nature demands,

until the worn out physical structure is

incapable of renovation, and premature

old age admonishes us of the folly we have

committed in the thoughtless disregard of

those natural laws, the observance of which

is absolutely essential to health and long-

evity.

Proverbs For Planters;

Farmers and others will heed the fol-

lowing, whatever they may think of book

or fancy farming generally. They will

direct the attention of their sons to these

Universal Rules and command every one

to follow them. We are indebted for most

them to that excellent manual, the

Illustrated Register of Rural Affairs,

every line of which is a text in itself for a

more elaborate article.

Never keep animals on short allowance

—if you starve them, they will surely

starve you.

Although, in draining land thoroughly,

your purse may be drained, yet the ful-

crops that follow will soon fill it again.

Trying to farm without capital is like

trying to run a locomotive without fuel.

Money and wood must both be consumed,

if they are to move the machine of the

farm or the rail.

Always give the soil the first meal.

If this is well fed with manure, it will feed

all else—plants, animals, and man.

If you wish to give an energetic move-

ment to all your farm machinery, and keep

its hundred wheels in rotation, be sure not

to be without a good rotation of crops.

If you allow your animals to shiver,

your fortune will be shivered in conse-

quence; that is, the farmer who leaves his

cattle to the winds, will find his profits also

given to the winds.

Heavy carrot crops for cattle will soon

return carrots of gold.

Did you ever hear the musical notes of a

starving herd of hogs? Extinguish by

food those notes speedily, if you would

avoid even more annoying notes after pay-

day has passed.

Fences operate in two ways—if good

they are a defence, if poor an offence.

Many a farmer, by too sparingly seed-

ing his new meadows, has had to eke his

whole farm.

Every farmer should see daily every

Hope on, hope ever! for 'tis by it we live.

animal he has, and inspect its condition. Weekly visits, as with some, soon result in weekly animals.—*Life Illustrated.*

LICE ON CABBAGE.—Last spring I set five or six hundred white drum-head cabbage plants; they looked well, and I was anticipating a very good crop, when suddenly they were attacked by lice in great numbers, which acted so powerfully upon them that they soon began to fall—the leaves curled up, and I was on the point of giving them up for lost, when a thought occurred to me that I would try an experiment. I procured a quantity of sulphur at 7 cents a pound, and mixed with it about twice its bulk of gypsum; with this mixture I dusted the leaves of the cabbage thoroughly; the lice soon disappeared, and the plants began to thrive, and have continued to do well ever since. The prospect is that I shall have a very large crop.

## New Spring Goods

R. G. LINDSAY,

*(In J. McFerrin's New Brick Building,) West Market, Greensboro', N. C.*

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions.

All work warranted to please in every department.

One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McFerrin's New Brick Building.

Jan., 1856.

Printed and Robe

Lawn, Jacquards and Orga-

gandies, Flannel and Plain,

Berges, Tissues and Granadines,

Brilliants and Ginghams, Challis, Al-

pacca and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Fig-

ured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and

Bonnet Silks, Gents, Extra Summer Cassimers,

Drop Etc. and Doe Skins, Farmer's

Satin, &c., Figured Silk and Mar-

seiles Vesting, Table Dam-

ask, NAPKINS, Linen

Sheeting, Towelling,

Dimities, Swiss

MUSLIN,

Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Maslin,

Swiss and Scotch, Border, Tape and Plain

Jacquards and Napkins, Netting, Embroidery

Monogram and Cambric, Blue Linen, Farmer's

Linens, Brown and Bleached Drappings, Shirts and

Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East corner

of Elm and Market Streets on April, 1856.

R. G. LINDSAY.

ALSO,

DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various

branches of the art with the newest improve-

ments—Instructions given in Ambrotype and

Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms, APPA-

RATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.

12:15 A. M. A. STARRETT.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, WM. T. CARRINGTON.

WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,

GIVE particular attention to the sale

of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and ev-

ery description of Country Produce. All pack-

ages of Merchan-

dis—SALISBURY,

CHARLOTTE,

EAST,

Leave Goldsboro', at.....6:30 A. M.

Arrive at Raleigh, at.....9:21